

sacks containing the said article, was false and misleading, in that the said statement represented that the said sacks each contained 100 pounds of cottonseed cake, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the sacks each contained 100 pounds of cottonseed cake, whereas the sacks did not contain 100 pounds of the article but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 25, 1926, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$35.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14246. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. v. 600 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20692. I. S. No. 3139-x. S. No. C-4896.)

On December 4, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 600 cases of tomato pulp, at Fairmont, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cates Canning Co., from Cates, Ind., November 3, 1925, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On February 10, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14247. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 36 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20282. I. S. No. 3011-x. S. No. C-4787.)

On July 22, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 cases of canned shrimp, at Minnesota Transfer, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marine Products Co., from Biloxi, Miss., May 28, 1925, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Marine Fancy Shrimp Marine Products, Inc. New Orleans, La. Distributors Dry Pack."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On February 10, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

14248. Misbranding of Kopp's. U. S. v. 12½ Dozen Bottles, et al., of Kopp's. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20473. I. S. Nos. 3078-x, 3079-x. S. No. C-4829.)

On October 7, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel and on November 17, 1925, an amended libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12½ dozen bottles, 1½-ounce size, and 7½ dozen bottles, 4-ounce size, of Kopp's, at St. Paul, Minn.; alleging that the article had been shipped by Kopp's Baby's Friend Co., from York, Pa., in part November 10, 1924, and in part July 20, 1925, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it was composed essentially of morphine sulphate, alcohol, sugar, and water, flavored with traces of essential oils and colored yellow.